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The Daily Commercial

WASHINGTON.

IMPEACHMENT AGAIN.

THE QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

PRIVILEGES OF SENATORS

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1868.

Impeachment got into the Senate again to-day and occupied the attention of that body for two hours. The whole question has got into such a shape that probably much unprofitable time will be consumed before it will be disposed of. The Senate will adjourn from last Saturday to next Monday. The first question raised in offhand debate of to-day was whether the Senate could sit after part of the House have a right to call members of the impeachment court as witnesses in the investigation now going on at their chamber. It was admitted by many Senators that Senators could be summoned to give evidence on impeachment proceedings proper, but it was maintained by several that this is an inquiry into the conduct of Senators rather than of the President. This question was brought up by discussion as a personal explanation. He profited the correspondence between himself and the managers, beginning with their summons or invitation, following with his declining and ending in their resignation. He read a carefully prepared statement of his position, saying that he had nothing to conceal, as it only objected to appearing before the managers as a court, and maintained that this was not before the Senate. He closed by saying that he asked the judgment of associate Senators on the issue made, and if it were the opinion of the majority of the Senate on impeachment would gladly submit, however reprugnant it might be to his views of propriety. The Senators who supported Henderson's view were Davis, Fessenden, Buckalew and Fowler. Others spoke on the ground that if Senators had done anything wrong, the Senate was the proper tribunal to try with them, and that the investigation now making was unprecedented and unjust. Four Republican Senators, who voted against impeachment.

Mr. Henderson said he had been before one Committee of the House, which was properly conducting an inquiry into matters touching the conduct of one of its own members; that he had but only been asked about his interview with the Missouri members of the lower branch, but some about interviews with the President, Chief Justice and other Senators, as well as about a third party movement and removal Cabinet changes, and he a word, called about everything imaginable connected with impeachment. He had fully and frankly answered every question put to him and at the end of the inquiry he considered a proper and courteous act to have directly expressed his views touching the relations between the managers and himself.

Mr. Sumner said the promotion of the resolution which the managers were acting was in furtherance of the privileges of the Senate, and he would have refused to obey the summons had one been sent to him. He thought if any Senator had any fact they ought to lay them before the Senate, and demand the purging of the Court.

Messrs. Buckalew and Johnson denounced the investigation in the strongest and most unsparing terms. Mr. Johnson said he thought the managers were using their powers to whom they had no right, by getting into bank accounts, and by employing low bank accountants, detectives and spies and informers to follow up Senators and catch their words through key-holes.

The Senators who took ground against Henderson's position were Pomeroy, Sumner, Howe, Edmunds, Yates and Morrill, of Maine. They criticised his sensitiveness, and counted the idea that there was any impropriety in the managers method of investigation.

Mr. Pomeroy said he had also received a summons to appear and had obeyed and answered every question put to him, without feeling himself the less a Senator.

Mr. Sumner said he expected to be called, and should at once appear in person, and in every decided manner declare that the committee so done and in no way could not be stopped by any body.

Mr. Edwards spoke with a good deal of warmth, and wanted to know if the Senate was to hold itself accused at the will of any committee of the House.

Mr. Morrill held that there had been just as much denunciation and unreasonable disparagement of those who voted for the acquittal of the President as of those who voted for conviction, and that no one body wanted to assail the majority. He was opposed however to any investigation, because there was nothing but rumor on which to base it.

Mr. Yates said the country was eager for inquiry, and he thought it ought to be made at once and in the most searching manner possible.

The second question was brought in by Mr. Howe, who moved to fix the Democratic caucus offered early in the morning for a special determination of three to one to be necessary to secure unity of action and to prevent the use of intimidation to influence Senators. This was supported by Messrs. Drake, Ross, Buckalew, Howe, Johnson and Fagter, on the general ground that the country would like to know the facts, and that the Senate was bound to protect the rights and privileges of its members. The question is before the Senate, who called in Gen. Thomas to the other proposition.

Mr. Howe said nothing, but wanted the committee to have a copy of all the evidence taken by the managers in their present investigations.

Mr. Howe, after some further remarks, withdrew his motion to refer, and moved that the Senate proceed with the order of which they have learned on every Monday's docket of business.

I submit this is a great problem, to create order out of chaos, reconcile the irreconcilable to the Union, while a party in the North is trying its utmost to free the Union of discord, embroiled and rendered disastrous to remote peace, what proposition, which will not be met by the most violent opposition, can be made to draw into one channel the discordant elements of our country and reconcile the North and South, and restore peace and quiet to the country? Such a proposition is the immediate admission of the States lately in rebellion with their present Governments and Senators and Representatives now entitled to seats, with only a preliminary question of constitutional amendment, which I propose to discuss in a few moments, to prevent the most difficult political complications in the future. Now, sir, I am aware that I have heard it said that the southern portion of our country is in a state of anarchy, and a new proposition has been made to send a military force to the South to maintain and enforce civil authority. But, Mr. President, it does not take forty soldiers to collect a county of cows to bring one to a market. It does not take forty soldiers to collect a county of cows to bring one to a market. It does not take forty soldiers to collect a county of cows to bring one to a market. It

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and goes daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that runs the telegraph literally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

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COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Chicago Convention has given to the National Union Republican party a ticket which will receive its most cordial indorsement, and one which combines in the highest degree the elements of strength and success. In nominating General GRANT for President, the Convention did nothing more than formally indorse the unanimous choice of the Republican voters of the country, North and South—a choice which was made months ago, and which the representatives of the party were sent to Chicago to ratify and confirm. This formal indorsement was made with an unanimity and harmony unknown in the history of nominating conventions, and with a confidence and enthusiasm which could only have resulted from an abiding faith in the determination of the American people to make General GRANT President. He is emphatically the choice of the people, and his selection for the high office has been simply in accordance with the popular expectation and demand.

It is not our purpose at this time to dwell upon his fitness for the office, or to recount the services which he has rendered to the country. His record during the war, and his course since he conquered rebellion, are too well known to need rehearsal. His patriotism, his fidelity to principle, his high sense of honor, his integrity, his strong convictions of duty, and his wonderful executive and administrative abilities, are appreciated and acknowledged, even by his political opponents. They find in him a standard bearer whom they dread to meet above all others, because he will muster such forces, and "move upon their works" with such irresistibility, on the first Tuesday of November next, as to make a complete rout and achieve a victory equal in importance to that which he achieved over the Rebel hosts at Richmond.

General GRANT is descended from Scottish ancestors, who first settled in Connecticut. His grandfather, who had fought in the revolutionary war, removed from Connecticut to Westmoreland county, in this State, and earned a livelihood by tilling the soil. Towards the close of the last century he emigrated to the (then) Northwest Territory, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. JESSE R. GRANT, the General's father, was then a boy. When he grew to manhood he married HANNAH SIMPSON, the daughter of another pioneer and [illegible] of Clermont county. ULYSSES was the eldest of six children, having been born on the 27th of April, 1822. In 1839, at the age of seventeen, he entered West Point, and graduated in 1843. Then followed his services on the frontier, and in the Mexican war, in which he distinguished himself for his coolness and bravery. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss JULIA T. DENT, daughter of a merchant of St. Louis—a most excellent and accomplished lady, who has shared his fortunes with true womanly pride and fidelity, and who will be happy to await the hour when a grateful people will elevate her husband to the highest civil position in their gift, as they have already bestowed upon him the highest military title known to an American soldier.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, our candidate for Vice-President, is in the prime and vigor of manhood, being now in his forty-sixth year, having been born in the city of New York, March 23, 1823. He received a good common school education, and afterwards added to his store of knowledge in the "poor boys' college," the printing office. He removed to South Bend, Indiana, in 1836, and at an early age became foreman and assistant editor, and finally editor of the village paper, the *Register*, in which, we believe, he is still interested. His first appearance prominently in politics was as a delegate in 1848 to the Whig National Convention, of which he was elected one of the Secretaries, as he was also of that of 1852. He was elected to the Thirty-Fourth Congress from the Tenth District of Indiana, and has been re-elected to every subsequent Congress. He has been Speaker of the House of Representatives since the organization of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and has filled that important post with such dignity and impartiality as to win the commendation of every one, without distinction of party. Mr. COLFAX is eminently a representative man; is an earnest, unflinching advocate of Republican measures, and has ever kept step with the party of progress. His whole life has been consistently devoted to the greatest good of the greatest number, and his reputation as citizen and statesman is as unsullied as virtue itself. The nomination for Vice President will be received everywhere by the friends of liberty and progress with genuine satisfaction, and his name will add strength to the cause in the campaign now inaugurated, if any were wanting.

The platform will be found in the proceedings of the Convention on the first page. We reserve our comments thereon for the present, simply announcing that it is broad enough and strong enough for every friend of the Union to stand upon.

THE NEWLY PROPOSED RAIL WAY.

The railway scheme that has lately engaged attention in Ohio, and which promises to be a success, is one to run from Toledo to this city through the counties of Wood, Seneca, Huron, Medina, Summit, Stark, Carroll and Jefferson, eight of the best counties in the State of Ohio. Starting from Toledo, the line is proposed to run to Fostoria, a distance of 32 miles; from Fostoria to Tiffin, 13 miles; from Tiffin to New London, 42 miles; from New London to Akron, 45 miles; Akron to Canton, 19 miles; Canton to Carrollton, 25 miles; Carrollton to Steubenville, 48 miles, and Steubenville to Pittsburgh, 43 miles; making a total of 266 miles. The proposed line will cross other lines at Fostoria, Tiffin, New London, Akron and Canton. The bend in the proposed road to take in Akron will extend the distance a few miles, but that will be more than compensated by the trade of Akron and Summit county. A look at the map will satisfy that the line is needed, for though Ohio is pretty extensively gridironed with railroads, the central country between the Cleveland and Toledo line, and the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne line appears comparatively open. The new line between Pittsburgh and Toledo will open up a rich tract of country and give facilities for obtaining lumber and ore, greater than are at present in existence. Canton is deeply interested in this enterprise, her share of stock being fixed at $300,000 before the undertaking will commence. The Board of Trade, lately established in Canton, have made strenuous exertions to raise the money. Communications have been established with some of the leading railroad men in the country, and there is almost a certainty that the road will be made. There is, however, a little complaint along the intended line, that the merchants of Toledo and Pittsburgh do not lend sufficient assistance to the undertaking. For this there must be some cause, and the leaders of the movement along the line proposed to be traveled, say that the merchants in Toledo and Pittsburgh are just as anxious for the road as those in smaller cities, only they want to see what amount of capital can really be raised along the country towns before they catch hold. It is, however, evident that the people of Steubenville, Akron, Canton, New London, Tiffin and Fostoria are in earnest, and judging from the temper displayed by those interested along the proposed route, the line will certainly, at not a distant day, become an accomplished fact.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

There is nothing plainer than that AMERICAN JOHNSON is the Head Center of the "Whisky Ring," and that the chief operators in that most infamous league have spent millions for the purpose of keeping him in power. The combination has unlimited means, and those who manage it are bold enough to attempt the controlling of the legislative, as they now control the executive department of the Government. It is to be hoped that Congress will abolish the tax, since the sequestral of JOHNSON will render its collection a mere pretense for plunder. The Government now scarcely realizes enough to pay the cost of collection. The dishonest dealers do not want the tax abolished, since it furnishes them an opportunity for plundering the people as well as the Government. The tax, if not abolished, should be fixed at so low a figure as to render it impossible to support combinations and purchase revenue officers. The "Ring," whose money has been so lavishly expended through their agents at Washington, during the impeachment trial, and especially towards the close of last week, now believe themselves able to control Congress, to nominate a Democratic candidate for President in their interest, and to defeat the election of GRANT through the money influence which they can wield in the campaign, allied by the corrupt appliances of the JOHNSON administration. Now, since the tax can no longer be collected, Congress should abolish it, stop the wholesale frauds which are practiced, disband the gangs of plunderers who essay to rule and ruin the country, and thus knock one of the principal supports from under the Presidential cast. The tax can be put on again after GRANT is elected President, and when honesty and efficiency in the collection of the revenue shall once more be secured.

We are requested to state, on the authority of the gentlemen themselves, that the names of HON. R. B. CARNAHAN, United States District Attorney, and General THOMAS A. ROWLEY, United States Marshal for this district, were published in the list of officers of the late JOHNSON meeting, without their consent or approval, and that they have no sympathy whatever with the JOHNSON party, or the sentiments expressed by the meeting. The same liberty was taken with the names of several other citizens.

Valuable Railroad Invention.

Dr. W. L. Feasey, of Fayette City, Pa., has invented a railroad snow, which, if it performs all that is claimed for it, will prove an invaluable invention, and its use do away with any fear of burning up in future collisions or accidents on railways. This new snow drops the snow gently through an aperture in the car under the stove, and works with a single lever, so it would be next to an impossibility for an accident to happen and it will perform the work intended. The moment the car becomes detached from the train, or the train leaves the track, by the working of this lever the gravity [illegible] on the ground, and at the same instant from ten to fifteen gallons of water pours through the bottom of the stove. The very instant the cars start to leave the track the stove begins to be operated on, and it would be impossible for a car to upset or a train to run over without first throwing all the fire out. Mr. Feasey will have a test of this invention soon, when those interested can see it. It has been pronounced a perfect success by several prominent railroad men who have examined it. It has but to be seen to be understood.

The Unreconstructed States.

Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have not yet held elections on the ratification of the new constitution, under the reconstruction laws. Virginia has completed her constitution, but the election has not yet been ordered. In Mississippi the convention is still in session, and the constitution not yet completed. Texas is not to be behind in the work of reconstruction. Her election for a convention has been held, resulting favorably, and Gen. Buchanan has issued an order fixing the 9th of June as the time for the meeting of that body. The work of framing a constitution will probably consume two or three months, so that the election for its ratification can hardly take place until some time in the fall.

The Conservatives of York, Pennsylvania, showed their ceremony spirit, on Saturday last, by attacking the train which conveyed General LOGAN and others, on their way to Chicago. As the depot while waiting, the General left the cars, was recognized and followed, and when he had entered, just as the train was about to start, several large stones were hurled through the windows of the car at him. Fortunately, they did no more harm than to break the car windows. One of them struck Governor HAHN, of Louisiana, on the breast. General SICKLES and a large number of Republican Congressmen were on the train at the time. This outrage must be remembered, was perpetrated in a place whose chief executive officer, during LEE's invasion, fled several miles to meet the rebel officer that he might surrender the town.

It seems that Wendell, the "swelling" witness, was some time ago interested in whisky, and his relations with the President and Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have been friendly and intimate.

JOHN BRIGHT, the hero of Gettysburg, had an attack of paralysis in Harrisburg on Tuesday evening. His left arm and a portion of the side were paralyzed.

CHICAGO has recently completed another immense grain elevator, and now boasts of sixteen, with a total capacity of over nine million bushels. The method of measuring the grain as in former years with the half bushel, it is weighed in bulk, which is not only a convenience, but a great saving of time, labor and expense. The number of vessels cleared at the city during March of this year is 67, from 100 to 400 bushels capacity; 111 of 500 bushels capacity, and 33, 40,000 pound railroad track scales, making 206 large vessels, one hundred and fifty-three of which number are of the celebrated Fairbanks's manufacture, which shows the high estimation put upon their scales by those requiring the most reliable weighing machines.

PENNSYLVANIA has a new prospect of wealth opened to her. It has been proved by English experts that the coal oil makes excellent chain gas. In three days of examination and investigation, it has been conducted into whisky, but the quality of the manufactured article has never been vouched for by critics. The champagne, however, is "sparkling and bright," equal in fact, to any of the genuine brands—so say the cards. Who may not like to see the day when Western Pennsylvania—the rocks, sand and mud, and mountains of Pittsburg—shall become as renowned in wine-drinking circles as Champagne in France.

FREE freight cars have recently been transported from New Orleans to New York, a distance of 1,825 miles, in six days' running time. This is the shortest time on record, but with the increased facilities of transportation and the improvements of the roads the freight will soon be moved over the route in a much shorter period.

THERE is a stream full of carbonetted hydrogen gas below New Orleans, about forty feet from the surface. It is thought there is enough to light the city for years. It comes from the decomposition of vegetable matter formerly deposited there by the Mississippi.

A MAN describing a church in Minnesota, refers to a friend: "He asked questions in our pew; we don't go in for style. The fellow person has the softest seat."

INFORMATION from Russia this year is expected to be greater than was ever before known. Some localities in Pomerania and Brandenburg are said to be literally deserted.

An Important Educational Movement.

Among the many useful wants of the day none is more pressing than that of an institution to which women may receive a liberal education, one which shall give them a suitable training for the business of life, and shall secure for them remunerative employment. An attempt has recently been made to supply this want by the formation of the "American Woman's Educational Association," of which Harriet Beecher Stowe is President, and Catharine E. Beecher Agent or Secretary. The Association is already incorporated and has been liberally endowed. Its officers propose to establish literary institutions, like our colleges, with which shall be connected professional schools to train women for the practical duties of life, just as men are trained as engineers, chemists, physicians, lawyers and bookkeepers. It is intended that each of these institutions shall embrace a preparatory, a collegiate, and a professional department. In the last the student will receive instruction in the art of teaching, nursing infants and invalids, and in all the other duties of a thoroughly competent housewife. The object of the association is one which appeals strongly to the sympathies of all who are interested in the advancement of American women toward a position of usefulness and honorable independence. The pitiful condition of the thousands of poorly paid and underpaid sewing girls, shop girls, and others of the weaker sex who are forced to labor in the large cities has long called for measures of reform, but all that has thus far been tried in their behalf does not seem to have effected any good. Among these unfortunate women are hundreds, aided by which an institution as that proposed by the Association, would in a short time be enabled to secure and to fill creditably comfortable positions in which the horrors of want and the temptations to which they are sometimes would not suffer by contact with those influences which so often drag the working women down to ruin.

Seven years ago a school of this character was established in the West. It has proved a complete success. The Association now proposes to establish another in the South. Miss Beecher and the Executive Committee, after having visited seven of the seaboard Southern States, have fixed upon Aiken, South Carolina, as the best location for the school, and if favorable terms are offered by the citizens, it will be there established. The district in which Aiken lies was one of the greatest sufferers by the war, notwithstanding which fact the citizens have extended an earnest invitation to Northern people to come and settle among them.

It is situated on a plateau, bounded by several rivers, in the hill and pine region of the sea, and in the pine district, favorable to lung and throat complaints. The winter is short and mild, ice rarely forming more than twelve times during the season. The summer heat is never extreme, the water is pure and pure, and the surrounding country is beautiful.

In connection with the educational department of the school, it is proposed to have a health department, under the care of a celebrated physician, who will per special attention to lung diseases, and complaints of the throat and chest. Dio Lewis's system of gymnastics, and the Swedish movement cure will be introduced, and the treatment of girls, especially towards the close of last week, now believe themselves able to control Congress, to nominate a Democratic candidate for President in their interest, and to defeat the election of GRANT through the money influence which they can wield in the campaign, allied by the corrupt appliances of the JOHNSON administration. Now, since the tax can no longer be collected, Congress should abolish it, stop the wholesale frauds which are practiced, disband the gangs of plunderers who essay to rule and ruin the country, and thus knock one of the principal supports from under the Presidential cast. The tax can be put on again after GRANT is elected President, and when honesty and efficiency in the collection of the revenue shall once more be secured.

Government Telegraph Lines.

The proposed telegraph line between Washington and New York, via Baltimore and Philadelphia, will be operated under the auspices of the Postoffice Department. Government messages will pass free; private dispatches will be charged one cent a word, but no message will be sent for less than ten cents, while telegrams for newspapers will be sent at a reduction of fifty per cent. Every message shall be stamped as a true, full and genuine message. The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The design of the committee who reported the bill by approving of by the experiment of conducting the telegraphic business through the agency of the postoffice, which has been found to introduce the postal telegraphic system, which has been tried so successfully in Belgium and Switzerland. It is inferable from the small appropriation asked for by the committee to start the enterprise, as well as from the abuses in our present system which they design to correct, as stated in the report accompanying the bill, that the proposition has not been made in the interest of any corporation. If this inference be correct, we can see no reason why success should not crown the experiment. Any arrears of relief from the more intolerable abuses which present monopolies subject the public, will be gladly accepted by every one."

Singular Discovery of a Thief.

Some time ago a package containing $10,000 was stolen from a desk in the Canal Bank, of New Orleans, in a mysterious manner. On a careful examination of the premises, the detectives discovered the mark of a small nail upon the edge of a railing, on which the thief must have placed his foot, and that he must have been a tall man. They concluded the nail was in the hand of the robber's boot, and that the latter was a man of large size. Suspicion at once came down upon the helpless little thing, he reached down, snatched her from the track, and killed her undisputed upon the engine.

—A Hadenton christian in South Africa, anxious to secure a missionary for the settlement in which he resides, recently made the following liberal offer to the Berlin Missionary Society. "I will build a suitable house for a missionary. I will give a large garden spot, fields for grain, as much as a man can walk around in a day, and a thousand acres of pasture land. Above this, I will pay the full salary usually paid by the society, and give the missionary full right to the water privileges in the surrounding."

—It is said that Archbishop McCloskey has purchased St. John's (Episcopal) Chapel, in Varick street, New York, with the design of converting it into a Roman Catholic church. This is one of the chapels of case erected by the very wealthy Trinity Church, and is one of the oldest and best known of the Trinity chapels.

—A little fellow, five years old, passed through Toledo, last week, traveling alone, on his way from Corning, New York, to Kalamazoo, Michigan.

—Thrice in each week Jean Ingelow gives a charity dinner to poor children, largely supplied from her own means. This she calls her "copyright dinner." In her own language, it gives pleasure, but worthy of publicity, she says: "I find it one of the great pleasures of writing that it gives me more money for such purposes (charity) than falls to the lot of most women."

—A man living in Cohoes, New York, last week applied oil from the bowl of a tobacco pipe to a burn on the lip of his little daughter, and the child died in convulsions twenty-four hours after.

—A physician in Michigan has been arrested for punishing his daughter, a woman grown, by dousing her with water, while securely fastened in a chair.

—Frederick Douglass will deliver the annual address before the students of the Indiana State University this year. Bishop Simpson was chosen orator and Mr. Douglass alternate. As the Bishop will be unable to be present, his place will be filled by Mr. Douglass.

—A correspondent in writing of the manner in which people live at New York restaurants, says: "Not many evenings ago I saw Horace Greeley at the same table with some Broadway clerks, partaking of a meal that cost him about twenty cents. Horace does not spend much money on his stomach. He gave up vegetarianism, but still gives one more than a passing call, and cold water. These are harmless and cheap and Horace patronizes them quite liberally, not on account of their cheapness. Horace is free with his money, and pays his bill in New York—in fact he does not know how to keep it."

—A young lady in New York ate six pickles before going to bed, one day last week, and had something resembling cholera before morning.

—Daniel Webster had two chances to be President of the United States—first, when the Whigs proposed to nominate him for Vice President, in 1840, and second, when they actually nominated the same honor on the ticket with Taylor, in 1848, both of which he peremptorily declined.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* mentions that an unusually large quantity of potatoes are being shipped from that city this spring. A total of 6,000 bushels have been forwarded to various points since April 1st.

The rust has made its appearance in the wheat fields of Shelby county, Kentucky. Corn and cotton in that part of the State have been much retarded by the recent heavy rains.

A letter from Washington, Wisconsin, says: "The crops in the country generally are looking well. The grain is generally in, and a good many potatoes and root crops are planted. Several more cargoes of seed potatoes, among the Lake county farmers to improve the quality of their stock generally."

The Charleston cotton factors, in accordance with their usual custom, have made their estimate of the cotton crop for the current year, ending September 1st, 1868, and state that the receipts will be about 1,000,000 bales. From it has for years been the custom at Charleston to make an estimate of the crop about May 1st, and this estimate is made in accordance with it.

The Pine Bluff (Arkansas) *Republican*, reports: "The prospects for good crops, in all kinds of grain and cotton, are more flattering than for years before. Vast quantities of corn, wheat, and oats have been planted this season. Some parties have, owing to the late rise in cotton, ploughed up their corn to make room for cotton."

The editor of the Iowa Falls *Sentinel* has taken much pains to ascertain from the farmers the condition and prospects of the small grain crops. But one answer comes, and that is, that there is from fifty to one hundred per cent. more wheat sown this Spring than ever before, and that oats are also largely increased, and that both promises most abundant harvests. The fields of wheat and oats are already clothed in beautiful garments of green, and the farmers' hearts are dancing with joy as they ponder the inspiration of propitious sun and rains.

The Belvidere (N. J.) *Intelligencer* says that the grain fields in that section of the country never looked more promising than at the present time.

The most estimates make the wheat crop of California for the present year twenty millions of bushels, and barley crop ten millions of bushels, and the crop of oats two and a half millions of bushels. Some anxiety is expressed that there will be a deficient tonnage for the export of flour and grain.

A large fruit grower in Indiana, near Galena, believing, or pretending to believe, that his fruit was all killed by the frosts, a few weeks since, offered to sell all that his orchard bore, for twenty-five cents. A gentleman accepted the offer and paid down the money. Now the indications are that the trees will be loaded with fruit, and the owner wishes to treat the whole matter as a joke; while the purchaser insists that it was a *bona fide* trade, and says he will defend it in a court of justice, if necessary.

POLITICAL.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, who has just been elected United States Senator from Connecticut for six years from the 4th of March next, was first elected Governor in 1858, and was re-elected at seven successive annual elections thereafter. He was last chosen in 1865, by the unparalleled majority of 11,035, and, having then been eight times elected Governor in succession, he declined. Governor Buckingham carried his State through the war for the Union, and it was in a great degree his own State. He has been, and is, and will be placed among the foremost of the States which supported the Government with men and means and a patriotic public feeling. Those distinguished services during the war made him a national reputation, and the loyal people throughout the country will rejoice in his election to the Senate. As a political leader, Gov. Buckingham never failed, even in the most critical periods, to bring his party through triumphant, and he enjoys the distinction of having been chosen Governor oftener than any man of his time.

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The story that Senator Trumbull's son won $5,000 in betting on the impeachment, is contradicted. He is a youth of seventeen years, and is not in Washington, but away at school. The story that Senator Grimes's private and family bet large sums in the Senate lobby on Monday, that Mr. Grimes would vote against all articles of impeachment, is also contradicted.

The Charleston *Mercury*, which was the first and one of the ablest distinctively rebel journals in the South—now takes ground decidedly for General Winfield S. Hancock as the Democratic candidate for next President. It greatly admires Seymour and Pendleton, but thinks Hancock could poll more votes.

Democrats and Preachers.

The Warsaw *Indianian* says: The Democratic papers in this part of the country have much to say about the preachers, and one or two of them growled considerably about the fact that in the conference that was recently held here there was not a single minister among them who belonged to the Copperhead party. While we are willing to acknowledge that this speaks well for the ministers, it is equally certain that it has a bad look for modern Democracy. And the fact that out of one hundred and fifty ministers present, not a Copperhead could be found, most certainly proves the progressive spirit. With this fact into consideration, it is no wonder that Copperhead prints indulge in an attack upon the ministers in attendance at the conference. It certainly can do no great harm, for the cause of Christianity while these editors are only instruments in fulfilling the prophecy of Scripture. We therefore, hope our ministers will bear their gibes meekly, remembering the injunction that, "Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake."

What Wendell Phillips Says.

Wendell Phillips, in an article on the verdict in impeachment says: No matter what Mr. Justice Chase announces; thirty-five Senators out of fifty-four have pronounced President Johnson guilty. Full the nation and seven out of every ten say amen to that verdict. A technical rule of the Constitution —requiring a two-third vote—saves him from office; but the judgment of the nation is recorded against him as a criminal. Thus far he leaves the tribunal set to try him, free from any punishment but infamy. Only if the case comes between this and conviction is that, considered, he would have gone forth bearing his disgrace alone. By this, which names does he escape? Not his. Johnson's names down with him to infamy. Liberty knows nothing but vindication. Our whole success, for thirty years past, has been fed by just such defeats as this.

Scarcity of Farm Labor.

The New York *Tribune* says: In spite of the constant influx of immigration, we learn that the farmers and other employers of New York and adjacent States are in great want of laborers, with little prospect of the demand being very soon supplied. This is in part owing to the fact that a large proportion of the immigrants are induced by the false representations of railroad agents to purchase tickets for Western States before coming to this city, and when they arrive here they are whirled away without knowing how much their labor is needed on the Atlantic coast. The leaders of the movement would do well to cause to send them as far off as their money will carry them. It would be much better for laborers to pay for their inland transportation after they arrive on the shores of the west.

THE London *Times* says of the prospects of British trade with America, that since the first extensive shipments of British manufactures to America, after the termination of the rebellion in 1865, which produced good returns for the autumn of that year, the American markets have been overstocked with foreign and home manufactures, and all engaged in it expected disadvantage. The *Times* adds that the transactions of the spring of 1867 have not been so unsatisfactory, and that "apparently there exists a more hopeful feeling for the future; but the autumn trade, it is expected, will be interfered with as usual by the Presidential election. Hence the belief is that until next year we can hardly look for an active and remunerative business."

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Hugh Mason, of Ashton, in England, is an extensive mill owner, and, in addition to many profuse acts of liberality, he has recently presented his employees with a large and handsome building, erected for the purpose, in which there are a reading room, lecture room, smoking room, baths, &c. A very interesting meeting was held in connection with the opening, at which Mr. Mason stated that he did not consider this as a mere act of benevolence, but that as a Christian man, responsible to God for the proper use of his property, he thought it his duty in this way to repay a part of the debt which he owed to those through whose industry he had acquired his wealth. Several of the operatives present spoke in response to the address of Mr. Mason.

—Miss Belle Armstrong, of Columbus, Ohio, has made eight words out of the letters in "equator," and won five dollars thereby.

—Four gentlemen invested $30,000, in Detroit, four years ago, in a manufacturing enterprise, since which time they have cleared $250,000.

—Stephen Heffernan, a fireman on the New York Central Railroad, seeing a little girl on the track, and in imminent danger of being run over by his advancing engine, climbed over the engine to the cow catcher, and leaning forward, true came down upon the helpless little thing, he reached down, snatched her from the track, and killed her undisputed upon the engine.

—A Hadenton christian in South Africa, anxious to secure a missionary for the settlement in which he resides, recently made the following liberal offer to the Berlin Missionary Society. "I will build a suitable house for a missionary. I will give a large garden spot, fields for grain, as much as a man can walk around in a day, and a thousand acres of pasture land. Above this, I will pay the full salary usually paid by the society, and give the missionary full right to the water privileges in the surrounding."

—It is said that Archbishop McCloskey has purchased St. John's (Episcopal) Chapel, in Varick street, New York, with the design of converting it into a Roman Catholic church. This is one of the chapels of case erected by the very wealthy Trinity Church, and is one of the oldest and best known of the Trinity chapels.

—A little fellow, five years old, passed through Toledo, last week, traveling alone, on his way from Corning, New York, to Kalamazoo, Michigan.

—Thrice in each week Jean Ingelow gives a charity dinner to poor children, largely supplied from her own means. This she calls her "copyright dinner." In her own language, it gives pleasure, but worthy of publicity, she says: "I find it one of the great pleasures of writing that it gives me more money for such purposes (charity) than falls to the lot of most women."

—A man living in Cohoes, New York, last week applied oil from the bowl of a tobacco pipe to a burn on the lip of his little daughter, and the child died in convulsions twenty-four hours after.

—A physician in Michigan has been arrested for punishing his daughter, a woman grown, by dousing her with water, while securely fastened in a chair.

—Frederick Douglass will deliver the annual address before the students of the Indiana State University this year. Bishop Simpson was chosen orator and Mr. Douglass alternate. As the Bishop will be unable to be present, his place will be filled by Mr. Douglass.

—A correspondent in writing of the manner in which people live at New York restaurants, says: "Not many evenings ago I saw Horace Greeley at the same table with some Broadway clerks, partaking of a meal that cost him about twenty cents. Horace does not spend much money on his stomach. He gave up vegetarianism, but still gives one more than a passing call, and cold water. These are harmless and cheap and Horace patronizes them quite liberally, not on account of their cheapness. Horace is free with his money, and pays his bill in New York—in fact he does not know how to keep it."

—A young lady in New York ate six pickles before going to bed, one day last week, and had something resembling cholera before morning.

—Daniel Webster had two chances to be President of the United States—first, when the Whigs proposed to nominate him for Vice President, in 1840, and second, when they actually nominated the same honor on the ticket with Taylor, in 1848, both of which he peremptorily declined.

OHIO NEWS.

A neighborhood correspondent of the Ashland *Times* says the cheese factories in his vicinity are running day and night, and even Sundays. Some of the farmers of the county, however, are too conscientious to send milk to the factory on that day.

Mr. S. J. Brooks, son of Marshall Brooks, Newark, Ohio, committed suicide Monday at that place, about three o'clock in the afternoon, by shooting himself with a pistol. The father and son were walking in the court house square, some little distance separated from each other at the time, when the son suddenly stepped, said to his father good-bye, and raised a pistol, holding it in front of him and fired, the ball passed through the heart, killing him almost instantly.

The Zanesville *Signal* says that Mr. Jeremiah Brennan, of Wayne township, that county, who died a short time since, left a sealed note addressed to his executors, which upon opening, directed them to a spot in his cellar where some time before he had secreted treasure. A search a few days since verified the statement made in the note, and over $4,000 in gold and silver coin were discovered. The money was taken by the executor and placed in bank.

Harvey Miller left his home, three miles from Alliance, on Monday night, the 4th inst., about ten o'clock, wearing his working clothes and taking nothing but an ax. He had been in a desponding state of mind for some time, caused mainly by domestic troubles. He is fifty years old, whiskers more than half gray, and is too deaf to hear common conversation. Milton Miller, of Alliance, will be thankful for any information concerning him.

The following remarkable story comes from Muscatine, Ohio: "It is a singular fact in connection with the tornado of last Saturday that Major Chapman, residing in township 76, about six miles from this city, after the storm had passed found several stalks of ground cherries in his orchard, the leaves green, the pods yellow and fruit perfectly ripe. This stage of the plant is at least four months ahead of this latitude, nor has it attained to that stage even in our most Southern States, so that it is supposed that these berries must have been brought by the tornado from some of the West India Islands, where the storm probably originated.

MRS. JOICE, the unfortunate woman who was so dreadfully gored in Hamilton, Ohio, by a cow, some weeks since, and was getting better very rapidly, has now become a raving maniac. She would tear her clothes, and has rushed out into the street and pulled out her hair in a frightful manner. When food was brought to her she would cry out against it, and, grasping it in her hands, would hurl it back at the person bringing the same. It was, indeed, a most painful and distressing sight to see a kind and affectionate mother become so estranged and wild toward her family. She has been taken to the asylum at Dayton, where she will have to remain for the present; but her aversion to food makes her recovery doubtful.

The Newark *American* says: Mr. Isaac Smucker informs us that he, in company with Rev. H. M. Heavey, visited Mrs. Priest, in Madison township, who is now in her one hundred and third year. Mrs. P. came here seventy-one years ago. Her health is now very poor, and it is thought she cannot last much longer. There was present on this occasion her daughter who was over seventy-one years old, who was brought from Culpepper county, Virginia, to her mother's arms.

The farmers in the vicinity of Castalia having offered $100 bounty for every wolf shot or captured, a citizen of Sandusky, named Lunceford, on Saturday night, fastened a lamb in a tree, and fired a trap underneath. The cries of the lamb attracted one of the wolves, and he was captured in the trap and brought to Sandusky alive.

The Tuscarawas *Advocate* says that a Mr. George Huber, of Uhrichsville, died a few days ago from the bite of a large black spider. He was removing some straw in an ice house, when the creature, which was concealed in the straw, bit him three times on the arm. He did not pay little attention to the wound, and experienced no ill effect from it for several days, but was then taken suddenly sick and died in a few hours, surviving the bite but three days.

Rev. Mr. Routledge, of Mulberry, Clermont county, started from home to Cincinnati, about fifteen miles distant, on Friday, May 1st, since which time he has not been heard from. The Dayton *Journal* says that his brother, Mr. Mark Routledge, of that city, has just returned from an unsuccessful search for the missing man. Mr. R. had with him a fine horse and buggy, and one hundred dollars in his pocket. It is now believed he has been robbed and murdered.

The Pioneer Society of Licking county announces the death of Mrs. Priest, the oldest member of the society, at the age of one hundred and two years. The Newark *American* says: Mrs. Priest was an exceedingly muscular and vigorous woman, and always lived in a very plain, rugged manner. As an evidence of her vigor it may be stated that she walked every mile of the way from Culpepper to the Muskingum, a distance of about four hundred miles, and carried an infant child. That infant, now seventy years of age, attended her mother during her illness and was at her burial.

TROTTING.

A day in the mountain is a remarkable event, to one habitually tied down to business in the rowdiest city. The change of scenery, the invigorating influences of a pure atmosphere and the healthful exercise that always tends to clear the eye, give a fascination and a charm to recreation in the mountains, that is only to be experienced by actual trial.

A few days since in company with several "good fellows" we made to the mountains to engage in the sport of "trout fishing," and selected Tub Run, in Westmoreland county, as the scene of our exploits. This beautiful, fanciful, sparkling mountain brook, rises in the Alleghenies about eight miles west of Johnstown, on the old Ligonier pike, and jumps and leaps laughingly in a circuitous route until it empties into the Conemaugh near New Florence.

About mid-day we reached the trout stream, and frantically "cast the fly" for the speckled beauties, with the success of old and experienced anglers.

Our venerable friend, the Judge, led the grand charge and ordered us to rendezvous at the "Old Furnace," a dilapidated mass of old log shanties and stone about two miles below our starting point.

Now reader, the lively, witty, covetous F——, jerking under the bushes, floundering over the rocks, and bathing in the water, assisted in all his gymnastic exploits by his considerate and benevolent friend and disciple of Blackstone, E——; now "hooking" a trout, now sprawling upon the broad of his back, extricating himself from the bushes, vines and laurel roots, pulling, twisting, leaping, crawling and performing all imaginary contortions of the body, and the reader may understand the pleasure of "hooking" trout.

As the mist of evening drew near our rendezvous was reached, supper prepared and vora-ciously devoured, and pipes and tobacco brought into requisition.

Now came a visit from a mountaineer, a true genuine lord of the soil, the proprietor of the land, "six feet three" in his own, "just so" observed stranger—" wanted to know what's going on, "just so." The friendly mountaineer takes several huge pulls at the flask and bids good night, but returns in a short space of time armed with a pair of dentist forceps and a small looking glass.

"Tooth-ache, stranger, just so—awful, no sleep for six weeks, ache, ache, ache, just so. (spasmodically takes a drink.) Want tarnation fix'in' out, just so."

After solemn consultation it was concluded to relieve the mountaineer of his unconscious member of pain, and an amateur dentist takes his appointed position and proceeds to the difficult but scientific process of removing the offending molar.

"O-o-o-o," frantically bursts from the patient, as the dentist with a quick squeeze of the forceps, succeeds in crushing a sound tooth. "O-o-o-o-h," continued the bellowing of the victim of intrigue, and "just so," exclaims the amateur dentist.

Who will doubt the virtue of rye—good old rye, with sparkling head and heavy as oil with age? Show it Bainbridge that he ever tasted foot, as he scenteth the prey from afar. Once tasted, it haunteth its devotee until it unconsciously encircles its latent folds in death-like grasp. Such is the Loudon Governor oftener than any man of his time.

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The Daily Commercial

HOW TO SEE VICTORIA.

A Drawing Room at the Court of St. James

In the first place, if you propose being presented, a few days before the drawing room—three clear days in the registration time—you must send in your name, with that of the lady who presents you, to the lord chamberlain at St. James's palace, in order that they may be placed before her majesty. If she is graciously pleased to receive you, a card will be sent you, which you will have to give at the palace when you are presented. It merely contains a few printed directions and regulations, together with your name and that of the lady who presents you; besides this you must provide yourself with a large plain white card, the registration size, on which you must write legibly your own name and that of the lady who presents you—who, by-the-by, must be present at the same drawing-room though she does not go before the queen with you; indeed, you need never see her at all for the matter of that; and, moreover, a lady who is herself presented may present some one else at the same drawing-room; for instance, a mother may be presented by a friend, and present her own daughters at the same time.

With regard to dress, it is indispensable that you wear a train, feathers, and lappets, and nothing but low dresses are worn, or apparently low dresses. Young girls and brides, when presented, always wear white, with no color in their dress at all.

Most drawing rooms are held at either two or three o'clock in the day, and you ought to be at the palace a quarter of an hour before that, because that is the time the queen herself appears, and if an hour it is all over, probably; so, if you are too fashionably late, you will find everybody gone before you arrive. On these occasions coachmen and footmen wear mostly large bouquets in front of their coats.

Arriving at the palace, you give one of the cards with which you have provided yourself to the queen's page, who is stationed at the top of the stairs when drawing rooms are held in Buckingham palace, and at the foot of the stairs when they were at St. James's. Then you make your way to one of the suite of state drawing-rooms, all this being cleverly indicated to you by the officials present, and there you wait until it is your turn to appear before the queen.

All this time your train is carefully folded over your left arm, and, if you are to be presented, be sure to take off your right glove at this part of the proceedings, as you have to place your hand under the queen's when you are presented, and it must be an ungloved hand. If you leave it to the last moment you may forget it, or have a difficulty in removing it. Be sure, too, as you approach the royal presence chamber to take the handle quite free, your handkerchief, fan and bouquet, keep in the left hand.

By-and-by you will find yourself following the stream of people through the suite of rooms. You have nothing to do but to walk on in regular succession until you reach the door of the presence chamber, when the two pages in waiting will arrange the train from your arm, as you proceed with it trailing behind you on the ground. Trains, if unlined, should not be made of one thin a silk. A most absurd incident happened once through the omission of this, unfortunately, it was a hot summer's day, and the windows were open. Just when the train had been removed from the arm, and ought to have been well spread out on the ground, the wind took the unlucky garment and raised it in the air, where it fluttered over the head of the wearer like a balloon. Then it sank to the ground, with their gold-headed sticks, and they had it in the direction it ought to have gone; the more they flapped the higher it seemed to rise, and, under these very peculiar circumstances the unfortunate lady had to make her debut before royalty.

When you arrive at the throne room, that is, of course, the most embarrassing part of the proceedings. You find yourself in a room crowded with people, with only just a clear passage up which you are walking; another swinging train is behind you, and you are all at once where you are you find that it has swept away altogether, and that you are actually before the queen. You must then give the printed card in your hand to the lord in waiting, who stands beside the queen, and who calls your name out very loudly, "Lady——, presented by Lady——;" meanwhile you make a very low courtesy, and the queen extends her hand; you place your right one under it, and so press your lips to the royal hand. Then you ought to make two or three low courtesies to the rest of the royal families round the queen as you withdraw, remembering that you must not on any account, turn round, and that you must back from the presence; but this is far less formidable than it seems. In a second your train is thrown on your arm by two more of the royal pages, and three or four steps bring you without the circle. Everything is so beautifully arranged throughout, you are told exactly what you ought to do, that it is only necessary to keep your presence of mind and do what you are told. Unfortunately people don't always do this, and I have seen several scenes in consequence. One or two unfortunate damsels have positively fainted from fright. One young girl, some years ago, overbalanced herself in her curtsey, overbalanced herself, and fell fairly down; and people continually forget or mistake the directions to walk backwards out of the royal family after they have passed the queen. But in this, as in most of the other affairs of life, it is a great thing, depend on it, to take things coolly, and not be in a hurry or flurry. When one leaves the presence chamber, you have nothing more to do; you may linger about the suite of rooms, watch any of the others, if you please, or you may go at once for your carriage.

"I'll Take What Father Takes."

"What will you take to drink?" asked the waiter of a young lad who, for the first time, accompanied his father to a public dinner. Uncertain what to say, and feeling sure that he could not be wrong if he followed his father's example he replied, "I'll take what father takes."

The answer reached his father's ear, and instantly the full responsibility of his position flashed upon him. If he said "I'll take ale," as he had always said before, his son would take it also, and then! And then the father shuddered, as the history of several young men who, once promising as known bright lad, had been ruined by drink, started up in solemn warning against him. Should his hopes also be blasted and that open hand, noble had become a drunkard's curse, as they had become! But for strong drink, they would have been active, earnest, prosperous men; and if it could work such ruin upon them, was his own lad safe? Quicker than lightning these thoughts passed through his mind, and in a moment the decision was made. "If the boy fails, he shall not have more blame," and then in tones inaudible with emotion, and to the astonishment of the bystanders who knew him, he said, "I'll take water;" and from that day to this strong drink has been banished from that man's home.

The young lad, in this brief utterance, was really the representative of the generation to which he belongs. God has so decreed it, that a father is the highest model in the world to his child. Who does not know the "like father said so," is the end of all controversy with the little ones around us? Who does not see the parent's home, and gait, and gesture reproduced continually in the children, whose nature is now "soft as wax to receive an impression, and rigid as marble to retain it," and who watch with a quick and unfailing eye those who, to them, are God's vicegerents?

Would that we could impress upon the fathers and mothers of this country the solemn fact, that the future character of the children is being formed by them. That if they are trained up in the way they should go, when they are old they will not depart from it. But if they become vain, sensual and degraded, the parents will have been the principal agents given in the early morning of their lives. If we touch them that strong drink is a good creature of God, they will believe us, and when, depending upon our judgment and truth, they shall have taken it, and it shall have shown itself to be the devil's master-piece, and have bitten and crushed, and dragged them down to ruin, we may weep and groan, but our children's blood will be on our own, and we must set serious and sad reflections upon the gospel. We shall have sown in the flesh, and of the flesh have reaped corruption. God will have judged the sins of the fathers upon the children. They only "toss what their fathers toss." If, on the other hand, we banish the fiend when their young and trusting hearts are most open to our teaching, we tell them that wine is a mocker, that strong drink is raging, and warn them that no servant is so dangerous, no adder so much to be dreaded, and we shall be co-workers with our all-loving Father, and God will, in preserve them from taking it, has sent them into the world with a loathing of its very taste. Our children will believe us. They will grow up with their natural instincts fortified by our instruction and example. There will be a delightful gulf between them and the companions who are most likely to lead them into the ways of sin. They will be preserved from habits of extravagance and waste. They will have no companions but those who walk in the ways of God; no associates but the pure and true line but that which is elevating and pastoring, and when we pass to our reward, they will rise up and call us blessed, for they "took what their fathers took."

Eating When Exhausted.

When the strength or nerve-power is already worn out or used up, the digestion of food only makes a fresh demand upon it, and if it be unable to meet the demand the food is only a burden upon it, producing mischief. Our bodies have been compared to steam engines, the fuel being the fuel, and the steam produced the nerve-power. The analogy holds good to a certain extent. If, when the steam is low because the fire is low, you pile in too fast a quantity of coal, you put out your fire, and if you have depended upon steam power in fair your fires, that is also extinguished. Beyond this the comparison fails. You may close out your furnaces and begin again, but in the body the consequences of this overloading are disastrous, and sometimes fatal. No cause of disease is more common than eating hasty when exhausted. The rule should be for no one for a time, and take some simple refreshment, a cup or a part of a cup of tea, a little broth or even a piece of bread, any thing simple and in small amount, just to stimulate the stomach slightly, and begin to eat moderately at first, a moderate quantity will be refreshing. Take time to masticate well your food, and if you have a small quantity of any thing simple, which may be hearty, and cost, take a little at a time, proper food will be a blessing, not a burden. The food will burn, the steam will be up, and you can go on your way rejoicing. It is not amiss in this connection to say that cold drinks should avoid many a fearful night, and many an hour of excruciating misery, if mothers would follow this rule.—Observer.

Glove Making.

There were in Paris 194 establishments for the manufacture of kid gloves, of which 54 employed over ten hands, 79 from two to ten, and 61 but one each. The total number of hands employed was 1,196, there being 181 men paid by the day and 327 by the piece, and 36 apprentices. Among these were 27 children under 16 years of age, 25 boys and 2 girls. The value of the annual production in this branch was 24,987,000 francs, or a mean of 89,330 for each establishment, and 21,321 francs for each workman. The average wages received by the hands were—males, 4.65 francs; females, 2.20 francs; children, 80 centimes.

Before gloves became a toilet article they were used simply for the protection of the hand. The earliest forms were mittens, without divisions or with one for the thumb alone, and afterwards mitts reaching only to the base of the fingers. In the sixth century there was introduced the glove made of coarse skins, to which was afterwards added thin plates of metal, forming the gauntlet used by cavaliers at the commencement of the fourteenth century. Under the Valois, gloves formed part of the dress of the courtiers. Woolen mittens were made by stocking-knitters, and cloth or leather gloves by glovemakers. The most celebrated gloves were then made at Rome and at Venice, those of the latter city were so fine that they could be enclosed in a walnut-shell. It was the custom for a long time to perfume the gloves with musk or frangipanni. In addition to woolen and leather gloves, were added satin and velvet gloves during the reign of Louis XIII. In the time of Louis XIV gloves were ornamented with ribbons, and with gold and silver lace and fringes. During the long reign of Le Grand Monarque several cities, without counting Paris and Versailles, acquired a just fame for the perfection of their work. It was from this time that the reputation of the gloves of Grenoble, Blois, Limoville, Niort and Beziers became established. In the eighteenth century French enterprise exported many gloves to Holland, England, and even Flanders and Italy, though to these last two countries was France indebted for particular kinds.

According to an old proverb, it was necessary, in order that a glove should be good and well made, that three countries should contribute to its formation: Spain to prepare the skins, France to cut out the pattern, and England to sew the seams; but from the skill of the modern workmen gloves produced entirely in France, have obtained a supremely recognized reputation by their trade. Since the Revolution, the use of kid gloves has rapidly extended and its manufacture has become a separate industry.

The progress made by this manufacture within about twenty years has been very marked, owing in part to the superior quality of the skins dressed in France. Angoulême, Paris, Grenoble, Romans and Chamonni prepare lamb and kid skins well adapted for the manufacture of dress gloves, and Millau furnishes excellent leather in considerable quantity for use in the manufacture of lamb and bueve gloves.

There have been many improvements made during the past few years in the method of cutting out the glove-patterns, the most important of which are those of Xavier Jouvin. The use of a die for cutting, and the system of numbers, which was first introduced by him in 1835, have given to this art a mathematical precision. Finally the sewing of the seams has gained both in strength and beauty. This result has been obtained by the use of a brushed stamp to hold the skins and guide the needle, by the employment of stronger silk and the use of the double stitch. The places where the sewing is carried on are usually around the seats of glove manufacture. The Paris manufacturers depend upon the workpeople in the vicinity of Vendome, Dreux, Nogent-le-Rotrou, Mercy, Nogent, and other parishes in the departments of l'Oise, and Seine-et-Oise.

At Paris are made the finest qualities of gloves, as therefore a thousand grades of kid glove; the greatest part of the exported gloves are made at Chaumont and Luneville; while most of those made at Millau, Niort, Verdusun and Saint Junien are made, also, of lamb and bueve gloves. Finally Suede gloves, which are formed of refuse skins with the rough side out, are made wherever the manufacture of the gloves is carried on. Paris is the principal one for the markets for the sale of gloves, the makers of other places having agents there.

The French gloves are so highly appreciated abroad that the foreign markets take considerably the French marks in order to sell their own goods more readily. So confident were the French in the superiority of their work that they asked for the free admission of foreign gloves into France during the inquiry relative to the treaty of Commerce with England. The latter exported well proves the superiority of this branch of industry. The exportation of gloves from France, which was only of the value of 2,256,000 francs in 1827, increased to 25,600,000 francs in 1847, and in 1862 to 40,-906,000. The exportation of Paris made gloves in 1860 amounted to 7,975,300 francs of which 4,312,000 francs was to America, 1,332,800 francs to England, and 548,000 francs to Russia.

The Jews in Roumania.

The following are the principal heads of the infamous bill recently presented to the Roumanian Chamber to regulate the position of Jews in that country:

I. No Jews shall fix themselves in any urban district without the consent of the municipal council, nor shall any police officer or chief live in themselves, even temporarily, in any rural district.

II. Jews guilty of having offended against the preceding article shall be treated as vagabonds.

III. Jews shall not be permitted to hold either rented or landed property, nor shall they be allowed to carry on any occupation, trade or profession, or sale of real property by a Jew in his own and wife, in both law and equity, and two-thirds of the price shall be confiscated for the benefit of the charitable institutions, and the remaining third given to the informer.

IV. Any person having lent his aid to the violation of the above mentioned articles shall lose his position or office for a period not less than three years, and shall be mulcted in twenty per cent. of the value of the property bought or sold.

V. No Jew shall hold or rent land, wine shops, distilleries, bridges, vineyards, shop rooms, cattle stalls, or house on the high road. Nor like manner shall he be allowed to undertake a contract for any State, communal, or public works whatsoever.

VI. The authorities are forbidden to accept any recipient consisting from a Jew for permission to exercise himself with others in such a manner as may in any degree contravene the terms of Article V.

VII. Before a Jew shall be permitted to undertake any business or commerce, he shall obtain from the local authorities a special permission. Without such permission the authorities are forbidden to take notice of any claims raised by a Jew for the recovery of debts, &c.

VIII. Any business, the object of which is providing directly or indirectly food and drink for Christians, is wholly forbidden to Jews. They may, however, trade in those articles with their co-religionists.

The *Jail Bird Gazette* says: "The bill containing these and other similar articles was signed by more than fifteen deputies, and, though opposed by M. Bratiano on behalf of the Ministry, and by all the other members, the agents of the Government were carrying out its provisions and ordered upwards of five hundred families from the single district of Bucharest. It is surprising that in this age of civilization and humanity should at times revolt against religion, when they see such atrocities committed in its name!"

Three Thousand Years Old.

The oldest relic of humanity extant is the skeleton of the earliest Pharaoh's, inclosed in its original burial robes, and wonderfully perfect, considering its age, which was deposited eighteen or twenty months ago in the British museum, and is justly considered the most valuable of its archæological treasures. The list of the coffin which contained the royal mummy was inscribed with the name of its occupant, Pharaoh Ramesses, who succeeded the heir of the builder of the great pyramid, about ten centuries before Christ. Only think of it—the monarch, whose crumbling bones and mortuary lineaments are now exciting the wonder of numerous gazers in London, reigned in Egypt before Solomon was born, and only about eleven centuries or so after Moses, the grandson of old father Noah, and the first of the Pharaohs had been gathered to his fathers! Why, the life-mark of the deluge could scarcely have been a tradition, and the gopher wood ship-timbers of the ark have rotted on Mount Ararat, when this man of the early world lived, muried, and had his being! His flesh and bound were contemporary with the progenitors of the great patriarchs! His bones and shrivelled skin are contemporary with the nineteenth century, and the date of the Constitution being almost midway between his era and ours.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is fast taking the place of all the old-fashioned Cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent Cough, and for Throat Diseases it is invaluable. Price, $1. Sold by all Druggists.

STEAM TO Liverpool and Queenstown.

The Inman Line Mail Steamships,

Built Expressly for the Trade.

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON,
CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Sail from Pier 45, North River, New York EVERY SATURDAY, And Every Alternate Monday.

Speed and Accommodation Unsurpassed.

Prices of First Class Passage, payable in gold,

New York to Liverpool.....$100
New York to Londonderry.....105
New York to Queenstown.....105

Return Tickets granted for 60 Months, at very low rates, now issued at

REDUCED RATES.

Passage by Monday Steamers, via Halifax,

To Liverpool, $90. To Halifax, $30.

Passengers also booked to or from Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage Passage at low rates, and every information necessary, can be obtained on application to

WM. INGHAM, Jr.,

29 PINE STREET, (Clearfield Building), Sole Agent for Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. G. ANDERSON,

PRACTICAL HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

GRAINER, MARBLER, GLAZIER AND PAPER HANGER,

ROOMS NEATLY AND CHEAPLY PAPERED, BOARD TURPENTINE, LAMP BLACK, &c.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

COLORS, of the very best brands; TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

☞ Orders for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL delivered and promptly attended to.

HATS AND CAPS.

E. R. WILSON,

118

Wood Street,

SECOND DOOR ABOVE FIFTH ST.,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS.

1868. MAY. 1868.

NEW ARRIVAL.

WHOLESALE.

R. H. PALMER,

84 Wood Street.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO OUR

LARGE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S STRAW, FUR AND WOOL HATS,

LADIES' BONNETS,

MISSES' HATS,

PALM LEAF HOODS,

RIBBONS, AND MILLINERY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED DAILY.

FURNISHING GOODS.

PERFECT FITTING KID GLOVES.

"A. C. C." "H. S. K."

We invite attention to our Kid Glove department, which we have complete with every color and shade. In addition to our own Special Importation of the celebrated

A. C. C. (Jouvin) Kids,

We have secured the exclusive sale of the

HARRIS SEAMLESS KIDS,

The best Gloves and most perfect fit.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Now offer the most elegant line of

HAMBURGS,

Ever opened in Pittsburgh, to which they respectfully call the attention of the trade. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

MACRUM & CARLISLE
19 *FIFTH STREET,*

Have just opened all shades of

BULLION AND BISTORI FRINGES,

BUGLE GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS,

At very low prices.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION BY THE METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the Amount of $250,000.

Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

1 Cash Gift, cash	$10,000
1 do do	5,000
1 do do	2,500
1 do do	1,000
10 do do each	500
20 do do do	250
100 Elegant Rosewood Piano, cash	300
100 do do Melodeon, cash	150
100 Elegant Gold Watches, cash	100
100 do do do	75
100 do do do	50
100 do do do	25
1,000 Fine Silver Watches, cash	20
1,000 do do do	15
1,000 do do do	10
1,000 do do do	5

Five Thousand Engraving, Silver-ware, Piano and Melodeon Certificates, and Gold Pens, will be distributed with Tickets.

A chance to draw one of the above Prizes by purchasing each Ticket at the low price of $1. Tickets will be sent by mail, or delivered at the office on receipt of price. Tickets will be issued without regard to order, and the Gifts will be distributed by lot, and will be sent by express, or delivered, by agents of the Company, to any address, as required, by express or otherwise.

Circulars containing full list of Gifts, and other information, sent free to all applicants.

Agents wanted in every county in the United States. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address, for Circulars, Tickets, or Agency, with stamp enclosed for return postage, and state in what paper you saw this notice.

HARPER, WILSON & CO.,
172 Broadway, N. Y.

BEWARE OF THAT REMORSE-

Less and loathsome destroyer of the human race,

CONSUMPTION.

Check and conquer its advances, lest you fall its victim. When attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pain in the side and breast, Difficulty of breathing, Night Sweats, Loss of Flesh, Languor, and all diseases of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, Lungs, and Seniors become established. In the eighteenth century French enterprise exported many gloves to Holland, England, and even Flanders and Italy, though to these last two countries was France indebted for particular kinds.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Will heal the soreness, allay the inflammation and restore the lungs to their pristine health and vigor. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Ask for Sargent's Cough Syrup, and take no other. For sale, with full directions, by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

FIRE CRACKERS.

FIRE CRACKERS.

5000 boxes No. 1 Fire Crackers;
5000,000 Torpedoes;

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR WARM AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.

Sizes of White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BOWSER & CO.'S,
No. 849 Liberty street.

CARPETS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

BY STEAMER COLORADO,

Of our own Direct Importation, the Newest and Choicest Patterns of the celebrated John Crossley & Sons'

ENGLISH TAPESTRY,

AND

BODY BRUSSELS,

FOR PARLORS AND HALLS,

With Stair Carpets to Match

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth St., Second Floor.

CHINA MATTING

CARPETS,

A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

White, Fancy Striped and Check

MATTINGS,

JUST IMPORTED.

All Wool Ingrains,

IN BRIGHTEST COLORS.

Prices the Lowest in this Market.

McCALLUM BROS.,

81 FIFTH STREET,

ABOVE WOOD.

GROCERIES, &C.

WATT, LANG & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions,

Cheese, Fish, Carbon Oil, Salt, &c.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

SUNDRIES.

114 bags Prime Coffee;
60 bags Choice Coffee;
30 bbls Cube Sugar;
20 bbls Refined Sugar;
60 bbls Golden Drips;
50 bbls Honey Syrups;

FOR SALE BY

JAS. CONNOR,

No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GROCERIES.

5000 bags Coffee, fair to choice;
2000 bbls Syrup, consisting of Golden Drips;
2000 bbls New Orleans Sugar;
1000 bbls Cuba and P. R. Sugars;
500 bbls Crushed Sugar;
25 bags Hungarian Shot;
500 bbls Rio, Java and all kinds;
5000 gross Matches;
500 bbls Soft Shell Nuts;
50 bbls Bellhaven Herring;
25 cases Turkish Prunes;
25 cases Layer Raisins;
3000 gross Layer Raisins, boxes and half boxes;
With a full assortment of Goods in our line, which we invite the attention of city and country dealers.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

M'MASTERS & OSBORNE,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

NO. 276 LIBERTY STREET,

NEAR EAGLE HOTEL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

McCANN & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we call the attention of Cash Buyers.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKERTSON),

Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin Streets,

Offers to the Trade at Low Figures,

200 bbls. N. O Molasses
100 bbls. N. O. Sugar;
50 bags Rio Coffee;
50 bags Laguayra Coffee;
10 bags Old Government Java Coffee;
150 bbls., halves, quarters and kits, No. 1, 2 and 3 Bay and Shore Mackerel;
200 bbls. Syrup and Golden Drips;
50 hhds N. O. Sugar.

ALSO, 100 CASES FINE

COGNAC BRANDY

IN GLASS, PINTS AND QUARTS,

250 Cases and Baskets Moet & Chandon's celebrated

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

WATER LOAN.

Proposals for $250,000 00 of the Bonds of the

"Water Extension Loan,"

Will be received at the OFFICE OF THE CITY CONTROLLER, Court-house,

Until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of June, 1868, for the purchase of Bonds issued under the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh to borrow money for the purpose of extending the Water Works of said City," approved April 1st, 1868.

Said Bonds to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and to be redeemed in thirty years from date. Interest on the Bonds are to be paid off in twenty-five years from date.

Bids are asked for the whole amount of Bonds authorized by said Act of Assembly, the proceeds of the Water Works, which will increase the revenue, while at the present time the interest on the indebtedness of the city will be decreased by the payment and retirement of

Those Bonds are EXEMPT from STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAX, and will be issued in sums to suit purchasers, and delivered to them at the Treasury of the City.

No bids under par will be considered.

By order of Finance Committee.

THOMAS STEEL, Controller.

Pittsburgh, May 8, 1868.

Read the circular giving many more references and information relative to the plans. Liberal inducements to Agents. Send for circular. Address, for territory, JAMES P. NICHOLS & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Conn. Agents wanted for Life of Gen. Grant, Life of Schuyler Colfax, Life of Henry Ward Beecher, Life of Andrew Johnson, Life of Gen. Sherman, Life of Gen. Sheridan, Life of Gen. Thomas, Life of Gen. Hancock, Life of Gen. Meade, Life of Gen. Farragut, Life of Admiral Porter, Life of Gen. Logan, Life of Gen. Burnside, Life of Gen. Rosecrans, Life of Gen. Custer, Life of Gen. Howard, Life of Gen. Kilpatrick, Life of Gen. Hooker, Life of Gen. Butler, Life of Gen. Hood, Life of Gen. Stanley, Life of Gen. Hazen, Life of Gen. Buell, Life of Gen. Pope, Life of Gen. Ord, Life of Gen. Terry, Life of Gen. Crook, Life of Gen. Gillmore, Life of Gen. Steedman, Life of Gen. Fisk, Life of Gen. Kautz, Life of Gen. Ingalls, Life of Gen. Rousseau, Life of Gen. Dodge, Life of Gen. Pleasonton, Life of Gen. Wilson, Life of Gen. Ames, Life of Gen. Gibbon, Life of Gen. Hawley, Life of Gen. Getty, Life of Gen. Ruger, Life of Gen. Granger, Life of Gen. Schofield, Life of Gen. Hatch, Life of Gen. Miles, Life of Gen. Davis, Life of Gen. Slocum, Life of Gen. Blair, Life of Gen. Logan

The Daily Commercial

Continued from First Page.

THIRD EDITION.

7 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

NEWS OF THE NOMINATIONS.

HOW GRANT RECEIVED IT

He Pronounces the Platform a Good One.

Grant and Colfax Warmly Congratulated.

Great Satisfaction with Action of the Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1868.

The nomination of General Grant being a foregone conclusion, the literature of the day here centered on the action of the Chicago Convention with reference to the Vice-Presidency. The selection of Colfax gives great satisfaction. The friends of Mr. Wade, are, of course, disappointed; but they unreservedly congratulate him now for the honor as it stands. The Wesley Union Telegraph Company, through the kindness of its President, had connected its wires so as to make a direct line from Chicago to the War Department, and the opening of the Capitol to Orton himself soon a message every few minutes all afternoon, so that everything from inside the Opera House at Chicago was known here as soon as it was in the streets of that city. General Grant was at his office as usual and about his accustomed duties, apparently one of the most unconcerned and self possessed men in Washington. The news of his nomination reached Imperial Logan's modest of residence about two hours after it was received, by Secretary Stanton, accompanied by Congressmen Hooper, Ames, Pile, and two or three other gentlemen. General Logan received the intelligence very quietly. In response to the congratulations of Mr. Stanton and friends, he simply said "Thank you," and at once inquired about the platform. A synopsis of this was read to him, and he then took the paper and carefully read it himself, saying after two or three minutes consideration, "That is good," and nothing more. It was generally remarked that the ballot could be fought out "on that line this summer." His silent words said that he was particularly pleased with the platform, and that the issue of reputation. He remained at his room in army headquarters through business hours, and in the course of the afternoon received a large number of congratulatory calls from members of Congress as well as a large number of private citizens. Mr. Colfax received his friends with his usual graceful courtesy, and accepted their congratulations and compliments with modesty. Grant's parlors were well filled nearly all the evening, the ladies of his family being present, and sharing with him the honors of the hour. The correspondents generally remained more in the usual quiet and modest manner, and did not hesitate to say that he thought the selection of Mr. Colfax an excellent one.

There was one class of people the more enthusiastic friends of the ticket about having a serious difficulty, but the wiser heads saw the impropriety of such proceeding, and it was postponed till another day.

Mr. Wade received the news of his defeat from a friend while at his hotel. He took the matter coolly and philosophically, and spoke kindly of his successful competitor.

The news was received at the White House the same time after it had got upon the streets. The President and Cabinet were present, and received the news with evident satisfaction. It is said he will be one lead Grant at the polls in November.

The Republicans accept the fact a war of Chicago politicians is confined on no one, not in the least doubting that the people will ratify the nominations of their delegates in Chicago, and finish the contest before the Democrats have time to get their forces together